

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY Chins

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SUBJECT Reconomic Information: Manganese and Fluorite Mines, Manchuria

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SUPPLEMENT

**ORIGIN** 

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1. The Manganese Mines of the Northeast

- a. The iron industry of the Northeast has always suffered from the lack of manganese ore. After a long search, the Tsaichiatun Mine (120-30, 40-50) and the Wafangtzu Mine (120-13, 41-01) were discovered and developed, but they have not produced sufficient ore for the industry.
- (1) The Tsaichiatum Mine is 17 kilometers northwest of Laopien Station (£ 12) on the Chinhsi line, approximately 35 kilometers west of Chinhsi Station (120-50, 40-45) on the Mukden - Shanhaikuan line. In 1937, this mine, under the management of the Dai A Mining Company, was producing 4,000 to 6,000 tons yearly. The deposit bed is located in limestone near a place where limestone and granite contact each other. The ore, 40% Mm, is principally pyrolusite (MnO2) but as the deposit is diminishing, this mine is not considered important.
- (2) The Wafangtzu mine, discovered in 1938, is in the Tumote Tumote Right Banner in the former Japanese province of Chinchou, at Wafangtzu of Liuchiatzu village (120-16, 41-02). It is about 55 kilometers southwest of Chaoyang Station (120-26,41-34). It was under the management of the Showa Steel Company from 1940 /? until the end of the war? and its yearly production was from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of 20% km ore. The bed is a sedimentary deposit from one to two meters thick and about ten kilometers long. Its estimated amount is six million tons of poor quality manganese ore - 12 to 20%. The sorting machine, which is expected to produce a concentrated ore of 40 - 45%, has not yet been completed.

## 2. The Fluorite Mines of the Northeast

a. After the outbreak of the Pacific War, in order to develop the light metal refining project, the supply of fluorite had to be increased. As the result of an extensive search, after 1940 more than 20 deposits of fluorite were found in various districts. The most promising are the Kaiping Mine (122-22, 40-24), the Kolachin Mine (118-22, 41-48), and the Lunghua Mine (117-37, 41-15). Development of the others is just beginning and their value is still undetermined.

(1) The Kaiping Mine is the most important fluorite mine in the North-It uses the floatation method and has a sorting machine whose capacity east. It uses the floatation method and has a sorting machine whose depacts is 5,000 tons. The mine is in Fengtien Province in Kaiping Heien, 80 kilometers

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east of Kaiping Station on the Dairen-Changehum Railway. In 1943 the management of the mine was shifted to the former Manchurian Mines Company. The deposit, a vein in granite gneiss, has a width of 30 maters at the widest spot - with an average of 3 meters - and is 1,500 meters long. The actual amount of the deposit is 600,000 tone of 40% CaF2 ore. If concentrated by the floatation method, it becomes 94% CaF2 and 1.5% SiO2 (silica). This is useful in the manufacture of

- (2) The Kolachin Rine, discovered in 1940, is in the Kolachin Amerchin Right Banner in Jehol, 85 kilometers southwest of Chihfeng (118-53, 42-18). A bus line connects it with this station. The mine is under the personal management of Mr. Kameoka Seiji (5, 445-) of Mukden. The vein, in granite, is about one moter wide and 2,000 meters long, but is disconnected in the middle. The amount of the deposit is about 50,000 tons of 70% CaF<sub>2</sub> ore. A flotation plant has not yet been installed.
- (3) The Lunghua Mine is in Lunghua village in Lunghua lisien, Jehol Province, about 20 kilometers from Tamiao (大声) / 117-47, 41-38? , which is the end of the railway line. The Jehol Gyoseki (李元) Company began development of this mine in 1941. There are many beds, but the majority of them are among granite veins. The deposit is so complicated and the development of the mine is so recent that it is impossible to give accurate figures for the amount of the deposit; however, the estimate is about 100,000 tons. Development is not yet sufficiently advanced to warrant the installation of floatation machinery.

## 3. Production Chart for the Three Mines

	Kaiping Hine	Kolachin Mine	Lunghua idine	<u>Total</u>
1940	1,111 Tons CaF <sub>2</sub> 70%		602 T CeF <sub>2</sub> 90%	1,713
1941	191 T CaF <sub>2</sub> 68%	1,070 T CaF <sub>2</sub> 85%	1,518 T CaF <sub>2</sub> 75%	2,779
1942	359 T Caf <sub>2</sub> 71%	3,196 T CaF <sub>2</sub> 85%	5,446 T CaF <sub>2</sub> 85 %	9,001
1943	5,318 T CaF <sub>2</sub> 60%	3,500 T CaF <sub>2</sub> 85%	5,800 T CaF <sub>2</sub> 85%	14,613
1944	8,740 T CaF <sub>2</sub> 94%	4,200 T Caf <sub>2</sub> 85%	7,060 T CaF <sub>2</sub> 85%	20,000

